

Considerations for Characterization of PAHs at Skeet Ranges and the Possible Future of PAH Risk Assessment

Presenter

Anita K. Meyer DABT

Environmental & Munitions CX
Huntsville Engineering and Support Center

EDQM Workshop
Arlington, VA

March 30, 2011



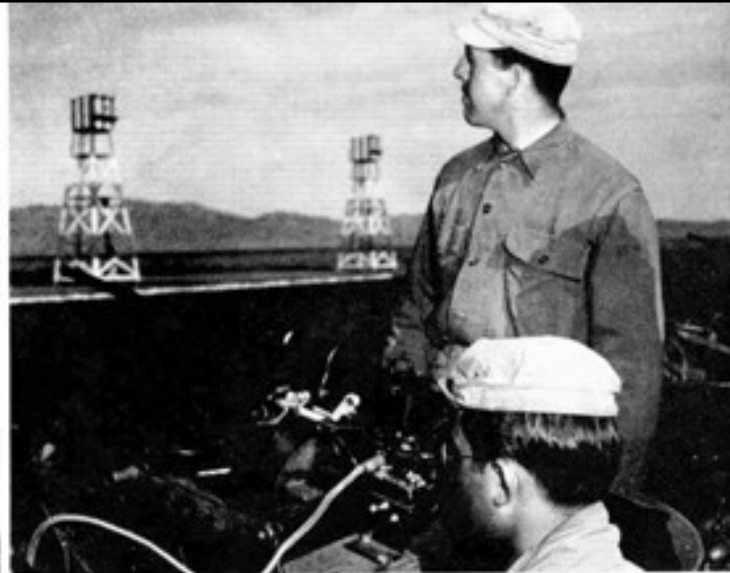
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| Report Documentation Page | | | | Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188 | |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
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| 1. REPORT DATE 30 MAR 2011 | | 2. REPORT TYPE | | 3. DATES COVERED 00-00-2011 to 00-00-2011 | |
| 4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Considerations for Characterization of PAHs at Skeet Ranges and the Possible Future of PAH Risk Assessment | | | | 5a. CONTRACT NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5b. GRANT NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER | |
| 6. AUTHOR(S) | | | | 5d. PROJECT NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5e. TASK NUMBER | |
| | | | | 5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER | |
| 7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) US Army Engineering and Support Center,Environmental & Munitions Center of Expertise,P.O. Box 1600 ,Huntsville,AL,35807 | | | | 8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER | |
| 9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) | | | | 10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S) | |
| | | | | 11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S) | |
| 12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited | | | | | |
| 13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Presented at the 2011 DoD Environmental Monitoring & Data Quality Workshop (EMDQ 2011), 28 Mar ? 1 Apr, Arlington, VA. | | | | | |
| 14. ABSTRACT | | | | | |
| 15. SUBJECT TERMS | | | | | |
| 16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF: | | | 17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT Same as Report (SAR) | 18. NUMBER OF PAGES 26 | 19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON |
| a. REPORT unclassified | b. ABSTRACT unclassified | c. THIS PAGE unclassified | | | |

Shooting Skeet as Gunnery Training Component



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**Students, Using Shotguns Specially Mounted on Turrets,
Learn How to Operate the Turrets as they Fire at Clay Pigeons
Released from 40-foot High Towers**
Photos provided by: Kingman Army Airfield Historical Society

Clay Pigeons Are Not MC Why Study It?

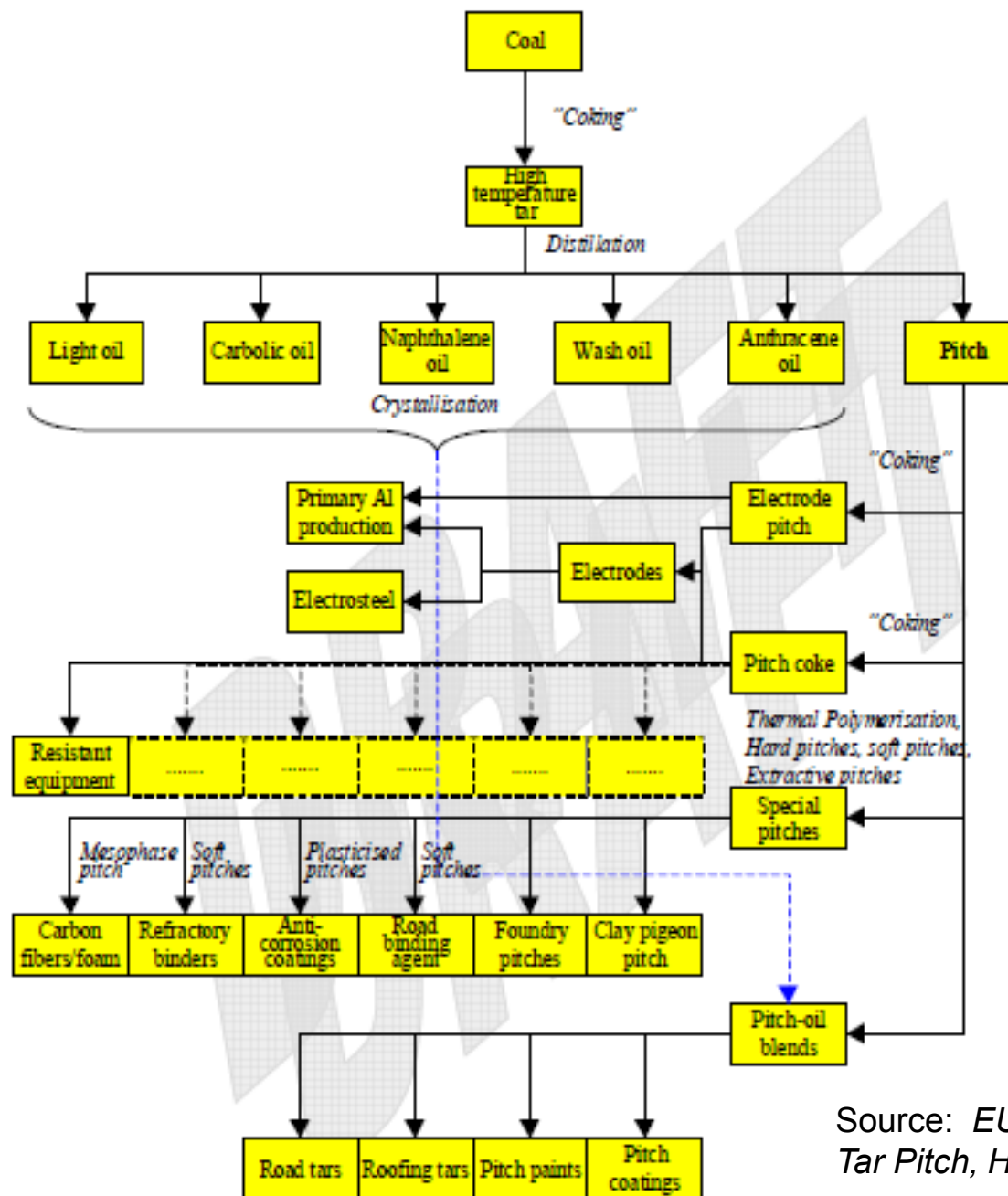
- It does not originate from munitions or ordnance; resulted from use of MEC
- Scoring in MRSPP assesses MC and any incidental nonmunition-related contaminants
- Whether chemicals contained in skeet pose an unacceptable risk needs to be answered (or otherwise addressed) to close out the site



Target Composition

- Clay and binder; ~30% composition is coal tar pitch especially during 1940s
 - ▶ Provided the right balance between surviving throw and shattering when hit with shot
- Less toxic and more degradable targets now being manufactured
 - ▶ Petroleum pitch, soy etc
- Coal tar pitch is a complex mixture of organic compounds

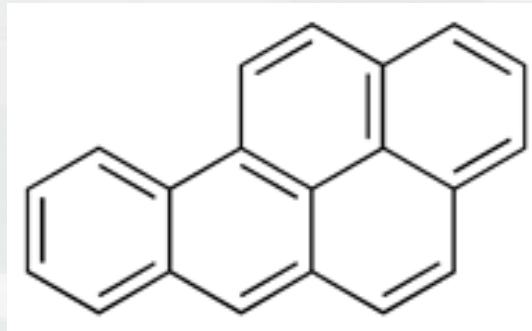




Source: *EU Risk Assessment of Coal Tar Pitch, High Temperature*, draft 2007

Coal Tar Pitch

- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) chemical class of most concern due to toxicity



- Benzo(a)pyrene most studied
 - ▶ Carcinogen
- Low soil screening level; 15 µg/kg

Source: EPA Regional Screening Level



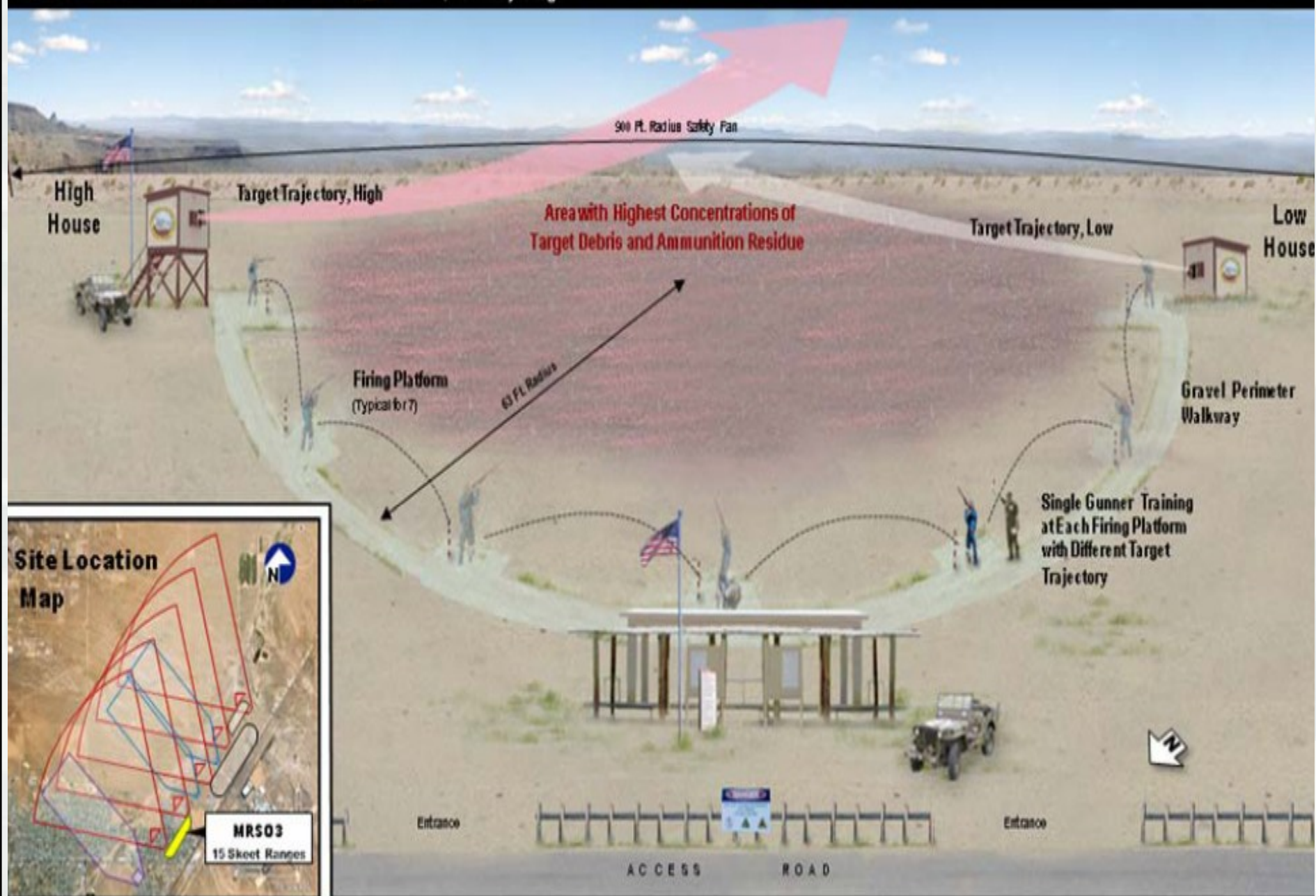
Investigation Strategies

- Conceptual Site Model – consider past and subsequent site use
- PAHs in skeet not highly mobile
 - ▶ Soil will be media of primary concern
- Consider ambient sources
 - ▶ Roadways
 - ▶ Runoff from surface sealant
 - ▶ Forensics may add value at some sites

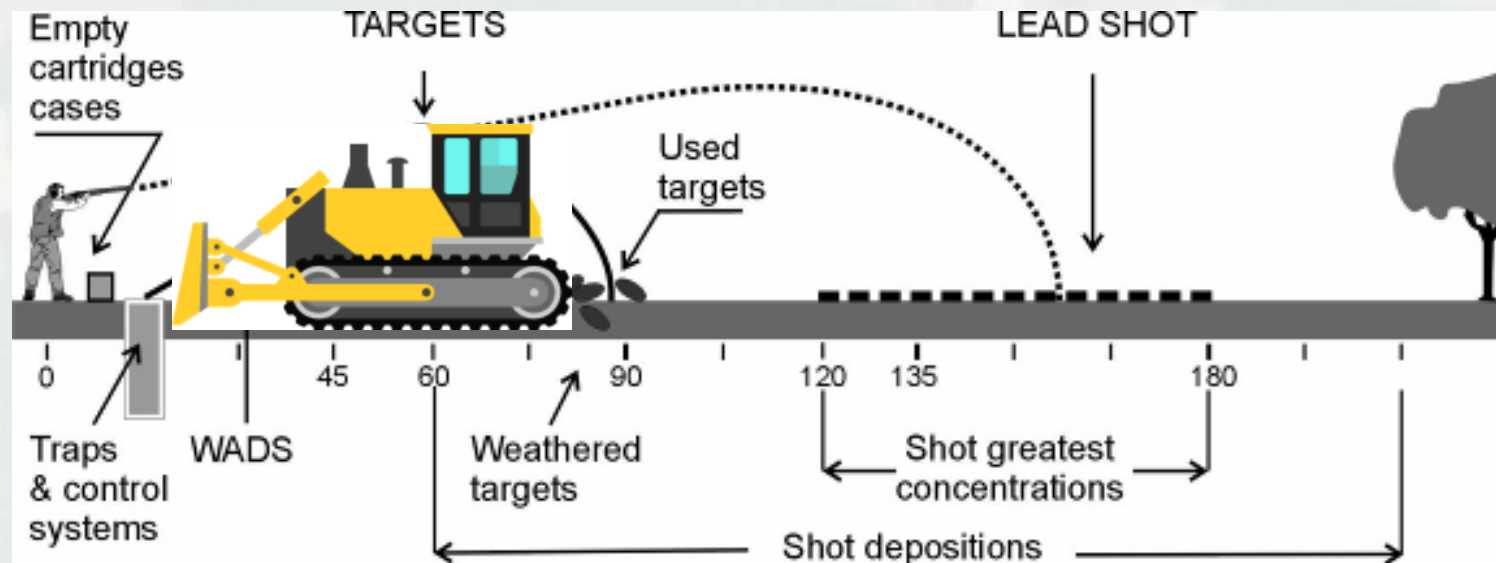


MRS03 - 15 Skeet Ranges

Former Kingman Ground-to-Ground
Gunnery Range



Conceptual Model (cont.)



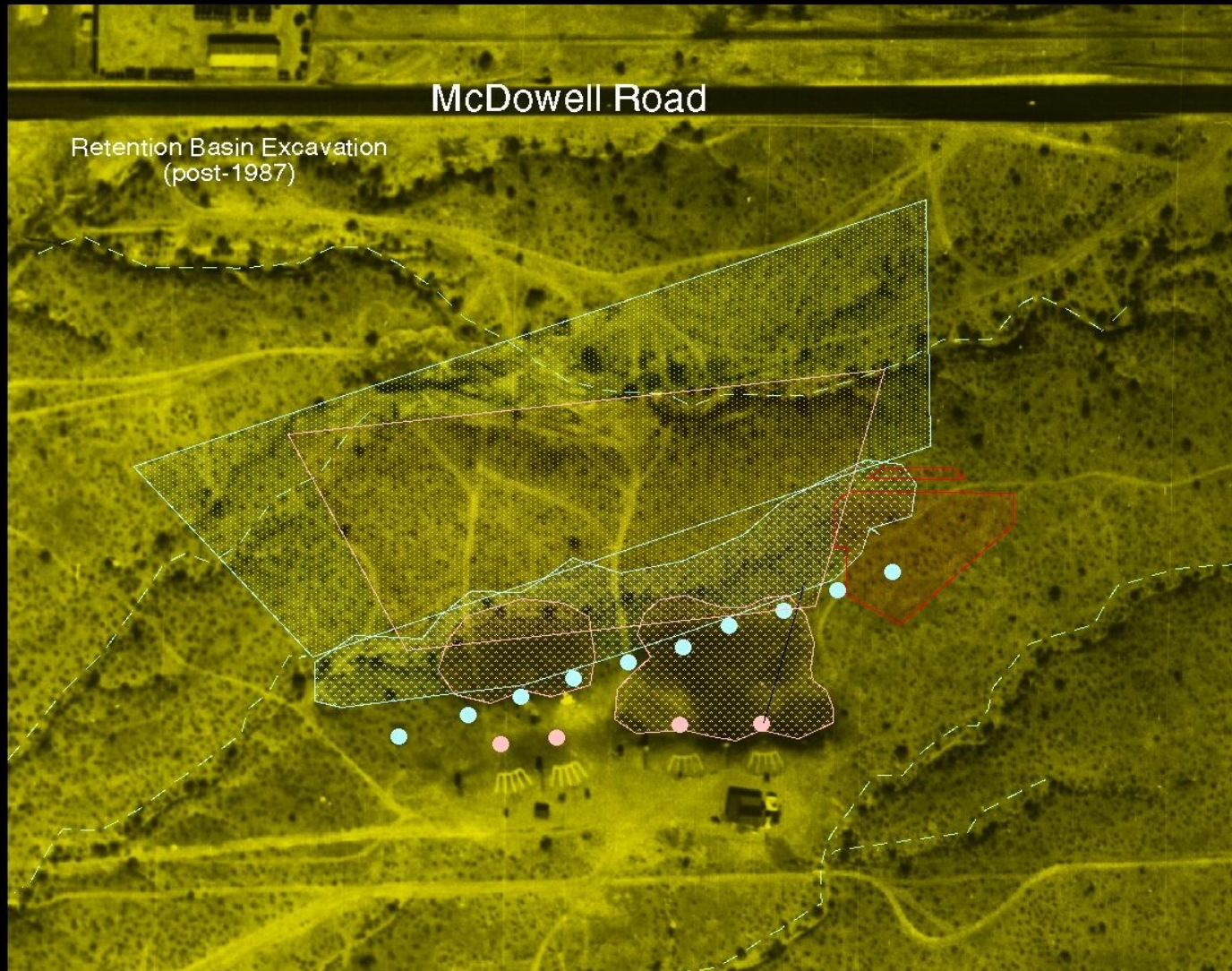
Flight paths of different materials resulting from clay target shooting (in meters, 1 m = 3.28 feet).

* ITRC, 2005



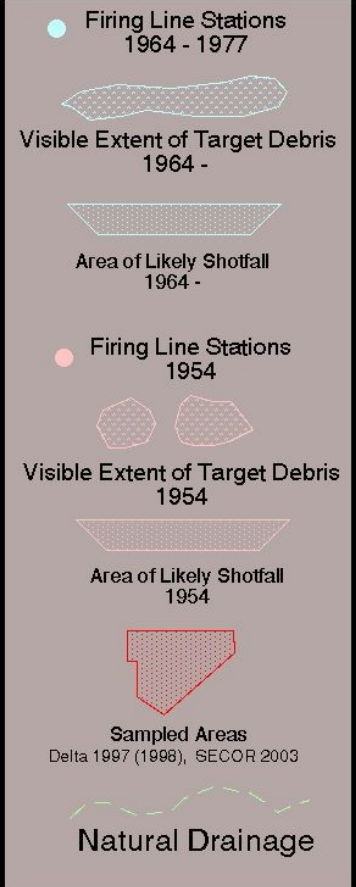
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CSM Continued.....



McDowell Road

Retention Basin Excavation
(post-1987)



McDowell Road

Retention Basin Excavation
(post-1987)

● Firing Line Stations
1964 - 1977

Visible Extent of Target Debris
1964 -

Area of Likely Shotfall
1964 -

● Firing Line Stations
1954

Visible Extent of Target Debris
1954

Area of Likely Shotfall
1954

Sampled Areas
Delta 1997 (1998), SECOR 2003

Natural Drainage





Investigation Strategies

- Reduce uncertainty in CSM and in risk assessment; better informed decisions
 - ▶ Location/ size of fragments? Likelihood of exposure?
 - ▶ Are risk assessment assumptions valid and representative of exposure?
 - ▶ Fragment size
 - ▶ Relative bioavailability



Site Inspection Results

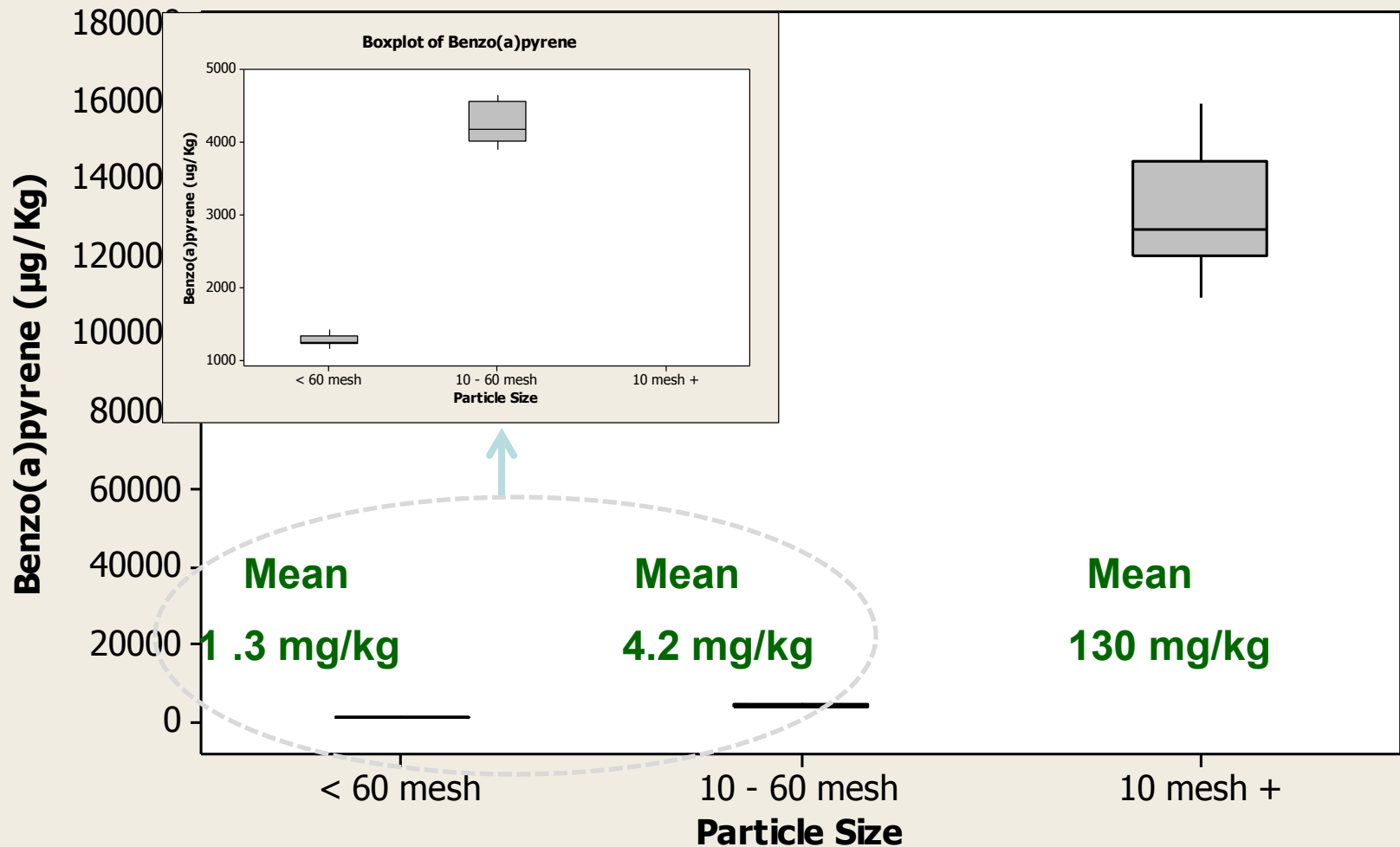
- 108 mg/kg B(a)P
- Another MRS with less visible target debris; 6.56 mg/kg B(a)P
- Ambient 0.0135 mg/kg B(a)P
- AZ Soil Remediation Level = 0.069 mg/kg
- RSL = 0.015 mg/kg





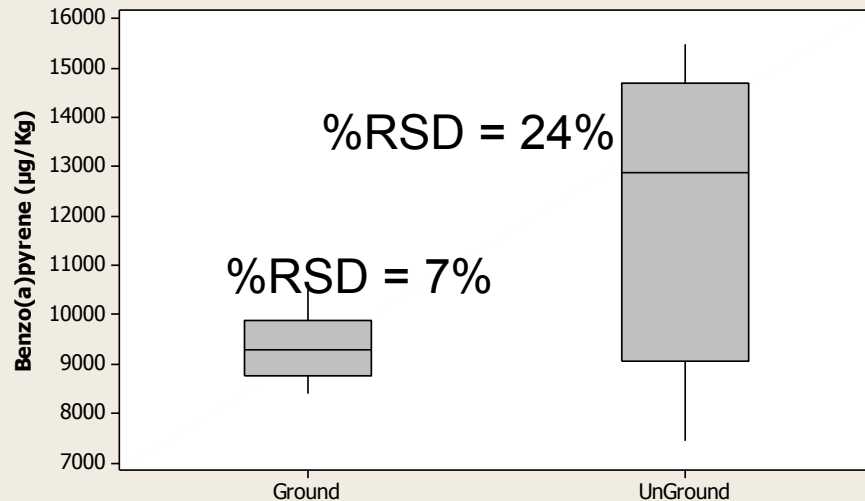
Fractionation Study

Boxplot of Benzo(a)pyrene



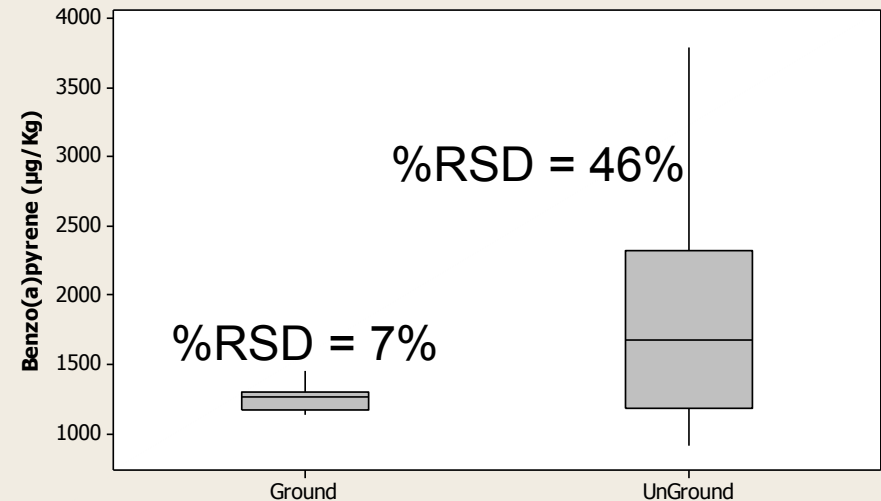
Ground (G) vs. Unground (UG) PAHs : Laboratory Sub-sampling Variability

Boxplot of Benzo(a)pyrene SS-24



Sample 1

Boxplot of Benzo(a)pyrene SS-55



Sample 2

- Each of the sample from same ¼ acre decision unit.
- 2-kg IS of 100 increments from surface soils (0 – 2 inches)
- $n = 15$ G & UG 10-g lab replicates each by Method 8270C/3540C.



WARNING
THE INGESTION OF CLAY TARGETS BY
LIVESTOCK OR PETS MAY RESULT IN SEVERE
ILLNESS OR DEATH

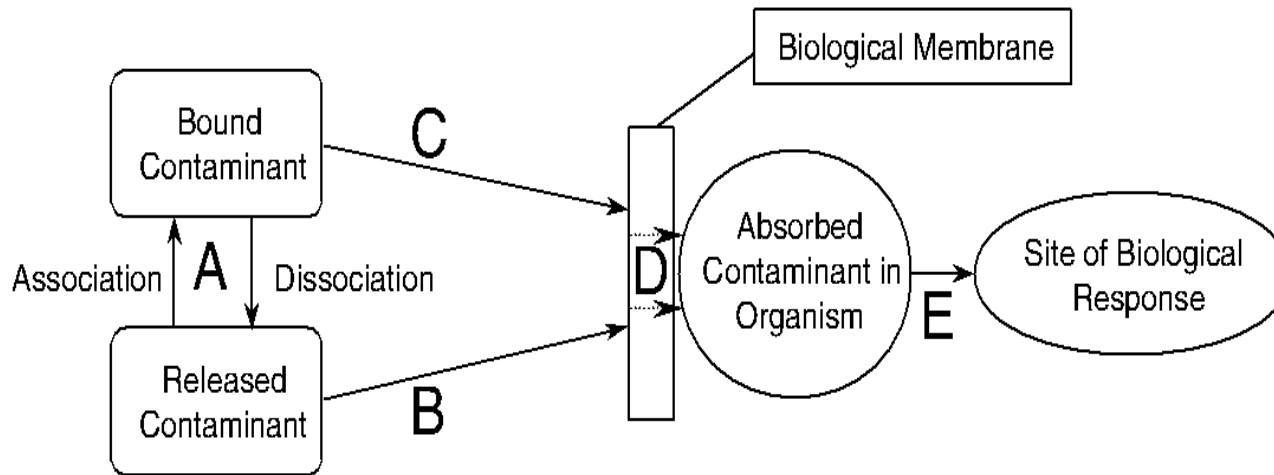
**Are PAHs bioaccessible
and bioavailable in
weathered clay targets?**



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• Bioavailability processes (A, B, C, and D) •

Contaminant
interactions
between phases

Transport of
contaminants
to organism

Passage across
physiological
membrane

Circulation within organism,
accumulation in target organ,
toxicokinetics, and toxic effects

PAH bioavailability varies by compound, studies would reduce uncertainty. Relative bioavailability may range from 0.1 to 0.76, with 0.3 being typical.



ER-1743: PAH Interactions with Soil and Effects on Bioaccessibility and Bioavailability to Humans



- Goal is to produce an easy to run extraction test to model oral bioavailability
 - ▶ Examine bioavailability in soil matrix
 - ▶ Gain insight in mechanism soil pH chemistry that controls oral bioavailability
- Produce data to change default dermal absorption values
 - ▶ 13% is current default for dermal absorption
- Three year project



Potential Changes in Risk Assessment of PAHs

- Relative potency factors used to assess carcinogenicity of PAHs – all set relative to benzo(a)pyrene
- EPA: “Development of a Relative Potency Factor (RPF) Approach for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) Mixtures”
 - ▶ Under review by EPA Science Advisory Board
- RPF approach retained but updated by new data/science



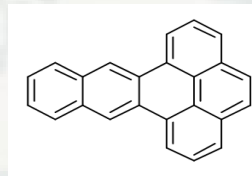
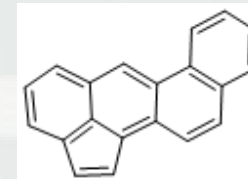
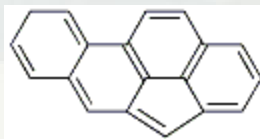
Carcinogenic PAHs and Relative Potency Factors

| | Current RPF | Draft RPF |
|-------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| Benzo(a)pyrene | 1 | 1 |
| Benz(a)anthracene | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| Benzo(b)fluoranthene | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| Benzo(k)Fluoranthene | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| Chrysene | 0.001 | 0.1 |
| Dibenz(a,h)anthracene | 1 | 6 |
| Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene | 0.1 | 0.07 |



Additional PAHs from 2010 RPF Assessment

- Anthanthrene
- Benzo[g,h,i]perylene
- Benzo[j]fluoranthene
- Cyclopenta[c,d]pyrene
- Dibenzo[a,e]fluoranthene
- Dibenzo[a,e]pyrene
- Dibenzo[a,h]pyrene
- Dibenzo[a,i]pyrene
- Dibenzo[a,l]pyrene
- Fluoranthene
- Benz[b,c]aceanthrylene
- Benz[e]aceanthrylene
- Benz[j]aceanthrylene (60x)
- Benz[l]aceanthrylene
- Cyclopenta[d,e,f]chrysene
- Naphtho[2,3-e]pyrene



Time for Questions?



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